

# CARDICON 2025 JHANSI



30th Annual Conference of Cardiological Society of India, UP Chapter  
Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

Organized by  
Bundelkhand Super Specialty Hospital, Jhansi

Venue:  
Orchha Palace Hotel & Convention Centre  
Madhya Pradesh

08th-09th  
**February**  
2025



**CONFERENCE**  
**BROCHURE**



## Welcome Message

**Dear Friends & Colleagues,**

On behalf of the Scientific Committee, we extend a warm welcome to you to the city of Jhansi for the **30th Annual Conference of Cardiological Society of India, UP Chapter**, scheduled to take place on **8th & 9th February 2025 at Orchha Palace Hotel & Convention Centre**.

**CARDICON 2025** offers an incredible platform to exchange ideas and insights and explore the latest advancements in Cardiology and related fields.

Orchha was founded in 1531 (the 16th century AD) by the Bundela chief, Rudra Pratap Singh, who became the first King of Orchha, (r. 1501–1531) and also built the Fort of Orchha. The town was established by a Bundela rajput ruler Rudra Pratap Singh sometime after 1501, as the seat of an eponymous former princely state of covering parts of central & north India, in the Bundelkhand region. Orchha lies on the Betwa River, 80 km from Tikamgarh & 15 km from Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh.

The venue of the conference Orchha Palace Hotel & Convention Centre, welcomes you to a rejuvenating stay experience with lavish amenities. For a refreshing swim session, head to the property's massive swimming pool. Feast on an array of lip-smacking noshes from multiple cuisines at the in-house restaurant. Indulge in a rejuvenating experience at the on-site Ayurvedic spa featuring relaxing massages.

Be a part of the action and witness first-hand the power of collaboration and innovation at **CARDICON 2025** in Jhansi.

Looking forward to welcoming you all

**With Best Regards**



**Dr. Nirdesh Jain**  
Organizing Secretary

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President



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Treasurer  
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## ABOUT JHANSI

### "Gateway to Bundelkhand"

**J**hansi The early history of the Jhansi is connected with the region, which was known at different times as Chedidesha, Chedi-rashtra or Chedi Janapada, Jejjabhukti, Jejahuti or Jajhotl and Bundelakhand. The region seems to have been inhabited by certain primitive people like the Bhils, Kols, Saheriyas, Gonds, Bhars, Bangars and Khangars. Jhansi was a stronghold of the Chandela kings. Balwant Nagar was the name of this place. But in 11th century Jhansi lost its importance. It gained importance when it came under the rule of Marathas. When Bundela King Chhatrasal gave one-third of his kingdom to Peshwa Bajirao, Bajirao distributed it into his generals, since ruling this part in Bundelkhand from his capital Pune was not feasible. Thus, Jhansi came under the rule of Newalkars. In 17th century under Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, Jhansi again rose to prominence. Raja Bir Singh Deo had good relations with the Mughal Emperor Jehangir. In 1613 Raja Bir Singh Deo constructed the Jhansi fort. He died in 1627. After his death his son Juhar Singh succeeded him. The capital of Bundelas was Orchha at that time. To strengthen the security of Orchha, the Bundela King was constructing a fort on a hill in Shankargarh. When he looked at the site of the new fort, from his palace in Orchha, he told his general that the place was looking like a jhain-si (blurred shadow), which in course of time became converted to 'Jhansi'.

The district of Jhansi was formed as a separate unit of revenue administration by the British when they annexed it in 1854 and brought it under their administration. The district then consisted of nine parganas, Bijaigarh being one of them which made up the domain of Jhansi that had lapsed to the British. The district of Lalitpur which came under the British administration in 1860, but continued to be a separate district, 1891 was also merged in Jhansi and it formed a subdivision. The district continued to have these tahsils till March 1974 when Lalitpur district was created out of Lalitpur and Mahroni tahsils, leaving thereby four tahsils viz. Moth, Garautha, Mauranipur and Jhansi in it.

Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundela of Panna was a good administrator and a brave warrior. In 1729 Mohammed Khan Bangash attacked Chhatrasal. Peshwa Baji Rao(I) helped Maharaja Chhatrasal and defeated mughal army. As a mark of gratitude Maharaja Chhatrasal offered a part of his state to Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao(I). Jhansi was also included in this part. In 1742 Naroshanker was made the subedar of Jhansi. During his tenure of 15 years, he not only extended the Jhansi fort which was of strategic importance but also constructed some other buildings. The extended part of the fort is called Shankargarh. In 1757 Naroshanker was called back by the Peshwa. After him Madhav Govind Kakirde and then Babulal Kanahai were made the subedars of Jhansi. In 1766 Vishwas Rao Laxman was made the subedar of Jhansi. His period was from 1766 to 1769. After him Raghunath Rao (II) Newalkar was appointed the subedar of Jhansi. He was a very able administrator. He increased the revenue of the state. The Mahalakshmi Temple and the Raghunath Temple were built by him. For his own residence he constructed a beautiful building Rani Mahal in the city. In 1796 Raghunath Rao passed the subedari in favour of his brother Shiv Rao Hari. In 1803 a treaty was signed between East India Company and Maratha.

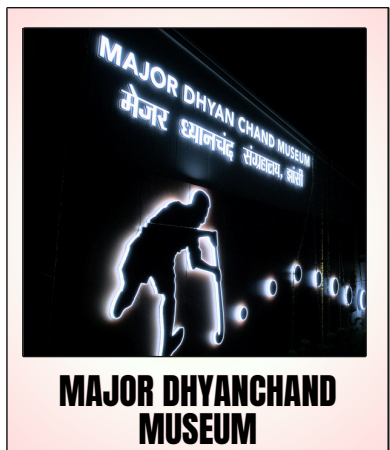
After the death of Shiv Rao his grandson Ramchandra Rao was made subedar of Jhansi. He was not a good administrator. Ramchandra Rao died in 1835. After his death Raghunath Rao (III) was made his successor. In 1838 Raghunath Rao (III) also died. The British rulers then accepted Gangadhar Rao as the Raja of Jhansi. Due to the inefficient administration during the period of Raghunath Rao (III) the financial position of Jhansi was very critical. Raja Gangadhar Rao was a very good administrator. He was very generous and full of sympathy. He gave very good administration to Jhansi. During his period the local population of Jhansi was very satisfied. In 1842 Raja Gangadhar Rao married Mannikarnika. After this marriage Mannikarnika was given the new name Lakshmi Bai, who led forces against British in 1857. She sacrificed her life to the cause of Indian Independence in 1858. In 1861 the British Government gave the Jhansi fort and Jhansi city to Jiyaji Rao Scindia. Jhansi was then becoming a part of Gwalior state. In 1886 Britishers took back Jhansi from Gwalior state.

The city revives our memories of that heroic young Rani Lakshmi Bai, who led her force into battle against the British imperialism during 1857-1858. The city was founded by Raja Bir Singh Deo who built its fort on a rocky hill in 1613 AD. The Jhansi city lies in the southwest portion of Jhansi division, extended between 25°21'16"- 25°32'01" North latitude and 78°29'48" – 78°39'41" East longitude. It is bounded on the north by district Jalaun, on the south by Lalitpur, and Madhya Pradesh. To its east lies the district Hamirpur and Madhya Pradesh and the western boundary is also formed by Madhya Pradesh State. The present area of the city, according to Jhansi Nagar Nigam is 160 sq. km. The present township of Jhansi extended beyond the old wall which has ten gates and four Khirkis (entrances).

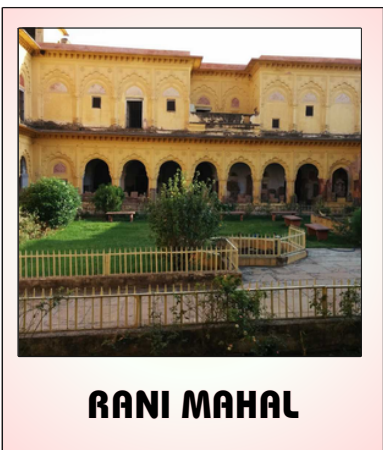
Jhansi lies on the plateau of central India, an area dominated by rocky relief and minerals underneath the soil. The city has a natural slope in the north as it is on the south western border of the vast Tarai plains of Uttar Pradesh and the elevation rises on the south. The land is suitable for species of citrus fruit and crops include wheat, pulses, peas, and oilseeds. The present-day city is an agricultural marketplace located at a major road and rail junction. Jhansi also has a steel-rolling mill and some manufacturing. In 1950, the population of Jhansi was 125,598. Jhansi city has population of 505,693; its urban / metropolitan population is 547,638. Jhansi's 2021 population is now estimated at 653,879.



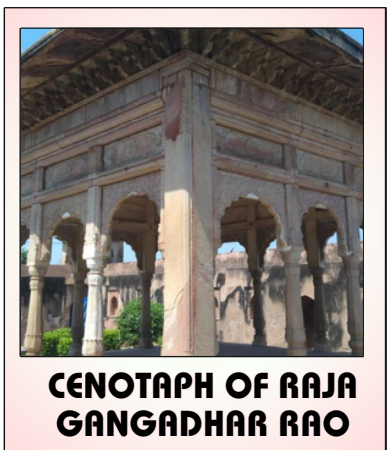
**TOURIST SPOT**



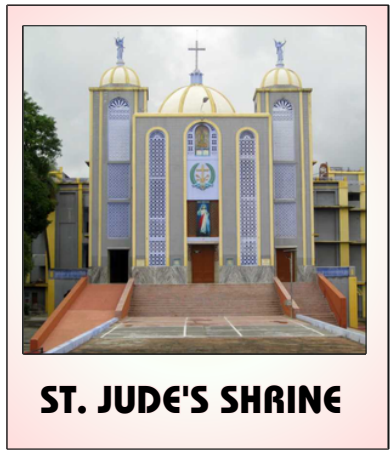
**MAJOR DHYANCHAND MUSEUM**



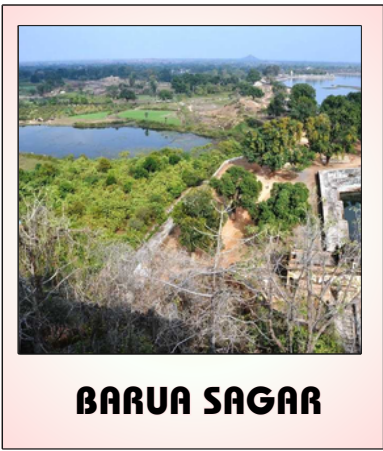
**RANI MAHAL**



**CENOTAPH OF RAJA GANGADHAR RAO**



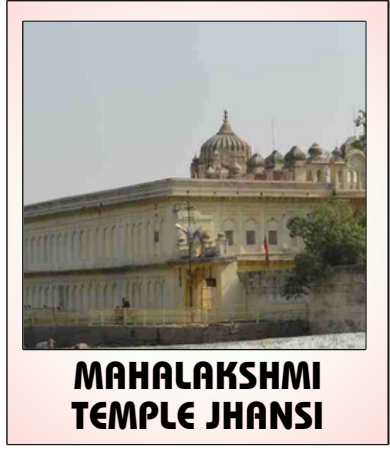
**ST. JUDE'S SHRINE**



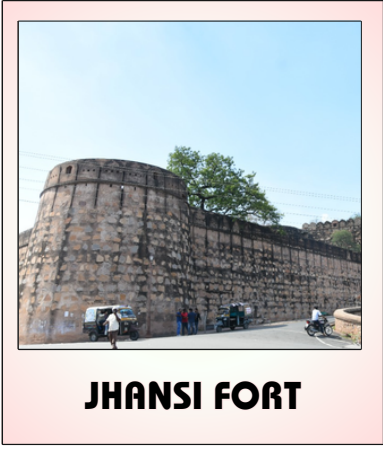
**BARUA SAGAR**



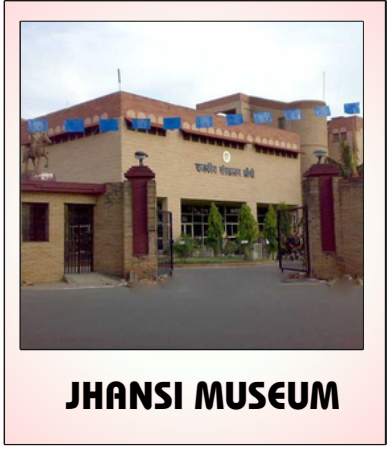
**KARGUANJI JAIN TEMPLE**



**MAHALAKSHMI TEMPLE JHANSI**



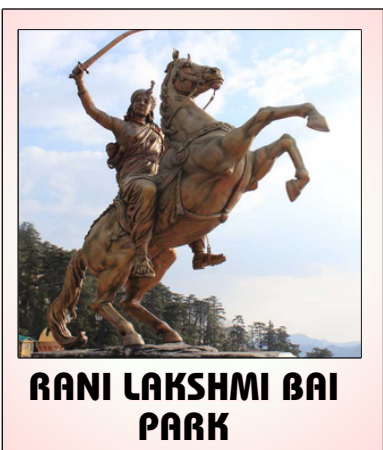
**JHANSI FORT**



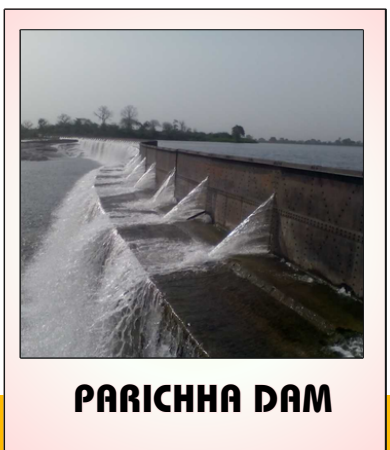
**JHANSI MUSEUM**



**PANCHATANTRA PARK**



**RANI LAKSHMI BAI PARK**



**PARICHA DAM**

ABOUT ORCHHA

"Gateway to Bundelkhand"

Orchha is a town of great historical significance. Located in the heart of Madhya Pradesh and on the realms of Betwa river, this small town, attracts several tourists from all across the world. The aesthetic amalgamation of luxury and the bliss of nature makes Orchha one of the best place for leisure and amusement. Orchha has a relaxing aura unlike other major cities of India. Tourists flocking to Orchha, club their visit here with a trip to Jhansi (16 km away) or to Khajuraho (170 Km away). Orchha still holds the grandeur of a princely town.

Places to visit in Orccha:

- Chaturbhuj Temple
- Jehangir Mahal
- Chhatris
- Ram Raja Temple
- Raj Mahal
- Phool Bagh
- Shahi Darwaja

Getting there :

- Air :** Gwalior is the nearest airport.
- Rail :** Orchha is connected to the rail network through Jhansi and the best way to get to Orchha is through an auto rickshaw. The ride is a cherishable experience.
- Road :** Mumbai to Orchha is 882 km, Delhi to Orchha is 465 km, Bangalore to Orcha is 1695 km



# REGISTRATION FORM

# CARDICON 2025

30th Annual Conference of Cardiological Society of India, UP Chapter, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

Organized by Bundelkhand Super Specialty Hospital, Jhansi

Date: 08th-09th February 2025 | Venue: Orchha Palace Hotel & Convention Centre

Title (Mr, Ms, Mrs, Dr, Prof) ..... First Name .....

Middle Name..... Last Name .....

Gender ..... Membership  No  Yes, Membership No. ....

Mobile No. .... E-Mail ID .....

Designation ..... Hospital/Institute.....

Home Address .....

Registration Category .....

PIN Code ..... Country .....

## ACCOMPANYING PERSONS

Title: Prof.  Dr.  Mr.  Ms.  Mrs.

Name	Age	Male	Female	Veg.	Non-Veg
Name .....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name .....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## REGISTRATION TARIFF

Category	Slab 01 (Till 15th Nov.2024)	Slab 02 (1st Jan. to 15th Jan. 2025)	On-Spot Registration
<b>Members (Non-Residential Package)</b>	INR 12000	INR 15000	INR 18000
<b>Residential Package</b>	INR 25000	INR 28000	INR 31000
<b>Accompanying Person</b>	INR 10000	INR 10000	INR 10000

**\*On-Spot Residential package will be subject to availability \*Residential package will be on the Single occupancy only**

## BENEFICIARY ACCOUNT DETAILS

Bank Name: BANK OF INDIA  
 Account Name: UP CARDICON 2025 JHANSI  
 Account No.: 693020110000523  
 IFSC Code: BKID0006930  
 Branch: Branch JHANSI

## REGISTRATION GUIDELINES

- Conference registration is mandatory.
- The registration fee is inclusive of 18% GST.
- Please ensure to wear a registration badge in the conference Area.
- Online charges will be applicable as per the standard will be charged by the bank.
- Registration fees include admission to the scientific halls, trade exhibition, inaugural function, delegate kit, and both (08th-09th Feb 2025) Lunch and Dinner
- Residential Registration fees include admission to the 01 Night accommodation with breakfast, scientific halls, trade exhibition, inaugural function, delegate kit, and both (08th-09th Feb) Lunch and Dinner
- Registration of the PG Student will be complementary (HOD Letter / ID proof will be required)
- The accompanying person will not be entitled to the delegate kit.
- Provide us with your updated email ID & mobile number, as it will be used for the registration receipt and other conference communication.
- The organizing committee shall not be liable in any form in case of changes in dates/ venue due to unforeseen reasons.
- Conference organizers are not responsible for postal delays/ failure of delivery by post or failure of electronic communication.

## CANCELLATION REFUND POLICY

- Requests for Cancellation and to process refunds must be emailed to the conference secretariat at email: - cardicon2025@gmail.com Cancellation till 01st January 2025 - 50% Cancellation Charges plus GST will be levied.
- No refund for the cancellation request after 02nd January 2025
- Refund will be initiated/transferred by Online, DD/ Cheque only after the conference.
- Conference registration is not transferable.
- GST will not be considered for refund.

### For Office use only:

Date:..... Receipt No.:..... Registration No.:.....



#### **Secretariat Office**

Dr. Nirdesh Jain  
Bundelkhand Super Specialty Hospital  
Jhansi - 284128  
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